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(54) Title: USE OF ANGIOGENESIS SUPPRESSORS FOR INHIBITING HAIR GROWTH**(57) Abstract**

A method of inhibiting hair growth in a mammal includes applying, to an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired, a dermatologically acceptable composition containing a non-steroidal suppressor of angiogenesis.

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USE OF ANGIOGENESIS SUPPRESSORS FOR INHIBITING HAIR GROWTH

The invention relates to a method of the inhibition of unwanted hair growth in mammals.

A main function of mammalian hair is to
5 provide environmental protection. However, that function has largely been lost in humans, in whom hair is kept or removed from various parts of the body essentially for cosmetic reasons. For example, it is generally preferred to have hair on the scalp but not
10 on the face.

Various procedures have been employed to remove unwanted hair, including shaving, electrolysis, depilatory creams or lotions, waxing, plucking, and therapeutic antiandrogens. These conventional
15 procedures generally have drawbacks associated with them. Shaving, for instance, can cause nicks and cuts, and can leave a perception of an increase in the rate of hair regrowth. Shaving also can leave an undesirable stubble. Electrolysis, on the other hand,
20 can keep a treated area free of hair for prolonged periods of time, but can be expensive, painful, and sometimes leaves scarring. Depilatory creams, though very effective, typically are not recommended for frequent use due to their high irritancy potential.
25 Waxing and plucking can cause pain, discomfort, and poor removal of short hair. Finally, antiandrogens -- which have been used to treat female hirsutism -- can have unwanted side effects.

It has previously been disclosed that the

rate and character of hair growth can be altered by applying to the skin inhibitors of certain enzymes. These inhibitors include inhibitors of 5-alpha reductase, ornithine decarboxylase, S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, gammaglutamyl transpeptidase, and transglutaminase. See, for example, Breuer et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,289; Shander, U.S. Pat. No. 4,720,489; Ahluwalia, U.S. Pat. No. 5,095,007; Ahluwalia et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,096,911; Shander et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,132,293; and Shander et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,143,925.

Angiogenesis, the development of new blood vessels, is the cumulative effect of many biochemical processes and occurs mainly during embryonic growth, wound healing, and the cyclical development of the uterine endometrium. Angiogenesis also plays a role in diabetic retinopathy, atherosclerosis, and tumor growth. Angiogenesis involves the degradation of both the parent vessel basement membrane and the interstitial matrix to provide a passage for the new vessel; migration of endothelial cells toward an angiogenic stimulus; formation of a lumen and the initiation of blood flow. These processes are under the control of growth factors, cytokines, peptides, immunomodulators, as well as other factors that may act as direct stimulants of angiogenesis or as indirect stimulants by attracting inflammatory factors.

There are at least seven major pathways thought to contribute to angiogenesis.

The first pathway involves heparin sulfate proteoglycans (HSPG). HSPG binds basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), and stimulates angiogenesis in the presence of copper ions. HSPG is formed from heparin by the enzyme sulfotransferase.

The second pathway involves histamine, which may stimulate angiogenesis after binding to specific histamine receptors. Histamine is formed from the

amino acid histidine by the enzyme histidine decarboxylase (HDC). This synthetic reaction takes place in mast cells, and histamine is released from mast cells upon their degranulation.

5 The third pathway involves angiotensin II, which stimulates angiogenesis after binding to angiotensin II receptors. Angiotensin II is formed from angiotensin I by angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE).

10 The fourth pathway involves prostaglandin E1, which stimulates angiogenesis. Prostaglandin E1 synthesis is catalyzed by the enzyme prostaglandin synthase.

15 The fifth pathway involves Substance P, an endogenous molecule that functions as a neurotransmitter and in the regulation of inflammation. Substance P also possesses angiogenic properties by acting through the neurokinin 1 receptor (NK1).

20 The sixth pathway involves platelet activating factor (PAF), an endogenous protein that binds to a specific receptor and stimulates chemotaxis and leukocyte infiltration, which can lead to the stimulation of angiogenesis.

25 The seventh pathway involves the arachidonic acid metabolite 12(R)-HETrE, which is angiogenic through its effects on capillary permeability, neutrophil chemotoxin, vasodilation, and endothelial cell mitogenesis. The metabolite 12(R)-HETrE is formed from 5HETE by the enzyme cytochrome P450 reductase.

30 One aspect of the invention is the use of non-steroidal suppressors of angiogenesis to inhibit hair growth. It has now been found that unwanted mammalian (including human) hair growth -- particularly androgen-stimulated hair growth -- can be inhibited by
35 applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a non-steroidal suppressor of angiogenesis in an amount effective to reduce hair

growth. The unwanted hair growth which is reduced may be normal hair growth, or hair growth that results from an abnormal or diseased condition.

5 Suppressors of angiogenesis include compounds that interfere with one or more of the seven major angiogenesis pathways described previously. There are at least 12 classes of compounds that have been found to interfere with one of these pathways, and thus can be used to inhibit hair growth. The 12 classes of
10 compounds are set forth in the Figure.

Referring to the Figure, the first class of compounds inhibit the enzyme sulfotransferase. Examples include p-nitrocatechol and catechin. Inhibiting sulfotransferase interferes with the
15 transformation of heparin to HSPG.

The second class of compounds are heparin binding antagonists, which inhibit the binding of HSPG to bFGF. Examples include pentosan polysulfate and quinacrine.

20 The third class of compounds are copper chelators, which also inhibit the binding of HSPG to bFGF. Examples include bathocuproine disulfonate and diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid.

The fourth class of compounds inhibit the
25 enzyme HDC. Examples include O-p-nitrohydroxylamine and α -fluoromethylhistidine. Inhibiting HDC interferes with the conversion of histidine to histamine.

The fifth class of compounds inhibit mast cell degranulation, and this interferes with the
30 release of histamine from mast cells. Examples include mycophenolic acid, bromocryptine, and cromoglycate.

The sixth class of compounds are histamine receptor antagonists which interfere with the binding of histamine to specific histamine receptors. Examples
35 include terfenadine, tripeleminamine, chlorpheniramine, and cimetidine.

The seventh class of compounds inhibit ACE.

Examples include enalapril and lisinopril. Inhibiting ACE interferes with the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II.

5 The eighth class of compounds are angiotensin II receptor antagonists, which interfere with the binding of angiotensin II to specific angiotensin II receptors. Examples include 1,4-substituted indoles such as those described in Poss et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 4:145-150 (1994);
10 dihydropyridine derivatives like nifedipine and others described in Webster et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 4:133-138 (1994); 2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazol-3-ones (triazolinone) derivatives bearing a side chain at N⁴ position as described by Chang et
15 al. (Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 4:115-120 (1994)); tetrahydroisoquinoline carboxylic acids; imidazopyridine derivatives like tetrahydroimidazopyridine carboxylic acid analogs; and Losartan.

20 The ninth class of compounds inhibit the enzyme prostaglandin synthetase. An example is piracetam. Inhibiting prostaglandin synthetase interferes with the formation of prostaglandin E₁.

The tenth class of compounds are NK1 receptor
25 antagonists, which interfere with the binding of Substance P to the NK1 receptor. Examples include (3aR,7aR)-7,7,-diphenyl-2-[1-imino-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl] perhydroisoindol-4-one and cis-2-(diphenylmethyl)-N-[(2-methoxy-phenyl)methyl]-1-
30 azabicyclo[2,2,2]octan-3-amine.

The eleventh class of compounds are PAF receptor antagonists, which interfere with the binding of PAF to the PAF receptors. Examples include tioconazole and (3-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-9-methyl-6H-
35 thieno[2-f]-[1,2,4]triazolo-[4,3-a][1,4]-diazepin-2-yl-1-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone.

The twelfth class of compounds are inhibitors

of the enzyme cytochrome P450 reductase. An example is clotrimazole. Inhibiting cytochrome P450 reductase interferes with the formation of 12(R)-HETrE from 5HETE.

5 Additional non-steroidal compounds that may inhibit angiogenesis -- but which may not be members of one of the twelve classes of compounds described above -- include phenyl-ethylene derivatives such as tamoxifen and nafoxidine; irsogladine; the synthetic
10 laminin peptide, CDPGYIGSR-NH₂; radicicol; eponemycin; fumagillin (O-(chloroacetyl-carbamoyl) fumagillol) and synthetic analogues thereof; recombinant human platelet factor-4 and related peptides; protamine; sulfated chitin derivatives; diaminoanthraquinone derivatives;
15 thrombospondin; quinoline-3-carboxamide (linomide); analogues of diatamycin A; and aurintricarboxylic acid.

The above compounds are known and some are commercially available.

Another aspect of the invention features
20 inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an inhibitor of sulfotransferase.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the
25 skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a heparin binding antagonist.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition
30 including a copper chelator.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an inhibitor of HDC.

35 Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition

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including an inhibitor of mast cell degranulation.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a histamine receptor antagonist.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an inhibitor of ACE.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an inhibitor of prostaglandin synthetase.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an NK1 receptor antagonist.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including a PAF receptor antagonist.

Another aspect of the invention features inhibiting mammalian hair growth by applying to the skin a dermatologically acceptable composition including an inhibitor of cytochrome P450 reductase.

Inhibitors of enzymes, and receptor antagonists, may be irreversible or reversible. Reversible inhibitors may be competitive or non-competitive.

"Non-steroidal", as used herein, means a compound that lacks the 17-carbon ring structure found typically in a steroid.

Other features and advantages of the

invention will be apparent from the description of the embodiments thereof, and from the claim.

The Figure is a summary of twelve classes of compounds that interfere with angiogenesis.

5 The hair growth inhibiting compound is incorporated in a non-toxic dermatologically acceptable topical composition which preferably includes a vehicle or carrier which is adapted to be spread upon the skin. Examples of suitable vehicles are acetone, alcohols, or
10 a cream, lotion, or gel which can effectively deliver the active compound. One such vehicle is disclosed in co-pending application PCT/US93/0506A. In addition, a penetration enhancer may be added to the vehicle to further enhance the effectiveness of the formulation.

15 The concentration of the hair growth inhibiting compound in the composition may be varied over a wide range up to a saturated solution, preferably from 0.1% to 30% by weight or even more; the reduction of hair growth increases as the amount of
20 compound applied increases per unit area of skin. The maximum amount effectively applied is limited only by the rate at which the hair growth inhibiting compound penetrates the skin. Generally, the effective amounts range from 100 to 3000 micrograms or more per square
25 centimeter of skin.

 The composition should be topically applied to a selected area of the body from which it is desired to inhibit hair growth. For example, the composition can be applied to the face, particularly to the beard
30 area of the face, i.e., the cheek, neck, upper lip, and chin. The composition can also be applied to the legs, arms, torso or armpits. The composition is particularly suitable for inhibiting the growth of unwanted hair in women suffering from hirsutism or
35 other conditions. In humans, the composition should be applied once or twice a day, or even more frequently, for at least three months to achieve a perceived

reduction in hair growth. Reduction in hair growth is demonstrated when the frequency or hair removal is reduced, or the subject perceives less hair on the treated site, or quantitatively, when the weight of hair removed by shaving (i.e., hair mass) is reduced.

Male intact Golden Syrian hamsters are considered acceptable models for human beard hair growth in that they display oval shaped flank organs, one on each side, each about 8 mm in major diameter, which grow thick black and coarse hair similar to human beard hair. These organs produce hair in response to androgens in the hamster. To evaluate the effectiveness of a composition including a hair growth inhibiting compound, the flank organs of each of a group of hamsters are depilated by applying a thioglycolate based chemical depilatory (Surgex). To one organ of each animal 25 μ l of vehicle alone once a day is applied, while to the other organ of each animal an equal amount of vehicle containing a hair growth inhibiting compound is applied. After thirteen applications (one application per day for five days a week), the flank organs are shaved and the amount of recovered hair (hair mass) from each is weighed. Percent-reduction of hair growth is calculated by subtracting the hair mass (mg) value of the test compound treated side from the hair mass value of the vehicle treated side; the delta value obtained is then divided by the hair mass value of the vehicle treated side, and the resultant number is multiplied by 100.

The above-described assay will be referred to herein as the "Golden Syrian hamster" assay. Preferred compositions provide an inhibition in hair growth of at least about 20%, more preferably at least about 40%, and most preferably at least about 60% when tested in the Golden Syrian hamster assay. A number of

compositions were tested in the Golden Syrian hamster assay; the results are provided in the Table.

TABLE

Compound	Dose	Vehicle*	pH	Hair Mass		%Inhibition
				Treated (mg)	Control (mg)	
bathocuproine	10%	A	7.0	0.41 ± .06	2.23 ± .20	81 ± 3
p-nitrocatechol sulfate	10%	A	9.0	0.58 ± .08	2.39 ± .21	74 ± 5
aurintricarboxylic acid	10%	A	4.0	0.92 ± .08	2.70 ± .29	66 ± 2
mycophenolic acid	10%	D	4.0	0.60 ± .13	1.85 ± .19	65 ± 8
nafoxidine	10%	A	5.0	0.76 ± .19	1.70 ± .14	59 ± 8
tamoxifen	10%	A	4.5	0.72 ± .17	1.65 ± .24	56 ± 12
catechin	10%	A	4.5	0.56 ± .12	1.31 ± .12	56 ± 8
quinacrine	10%	A	6.0	1.27 ± .23	2.50 ± .40	50 ± 8
O-p-nitrohydroxylamine	10%	A	4.0	0.94 ± .17	1.82 ± .21	50 ± 5
diethylenetriamine	7.5%	B	4.0	1.31 ± .22	2.44 ± .28	49 ± 8
pentaacetic acid	10%	A	8.0	0.95 ± .14	1.85 ± .23	46 ± 7
cimetidine	7.5%	A	5.0	0.79 ± .14	1.50 ± .23	44 ± 10
lisinopril	10%	A	6.0	0.89 ± .18	1.44 ± .22	38 ± 10
piracetam	10%	C	5.0	1.25 ± .16	2.06 ± .11	38 ± 9
enalapril	10%	A	6.5	1.07 ± .16	1.57 ± .12	33 ± 7

TABLE (continued)

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Vehicle*</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Hair Mass</u>		<u>%Inhibition</u>
				<u>Treated (mg)</u>	<u>Control (mg)</u>	
terfenadine	5%	B	8.0	1.50 ± .26	2.18 ± .26	32 ± 8
tripelennamine	10%	A	6.5	1.20 ± .23	1.80 ± .23	30 ± 9
chlorfeniramine	10%	A	6.0	0.92 ± .16	1.40 ± .21	29 ± 12
tranexamic acid	10%	A	5.5	1.47 ± .13	2.01 ± .15	21 ± 12
*vehicle A = 68% H ₂ O; 16% ethanol; 5% propylene glycol; 4% benzyl alcohol; 2% propylene carbonate						
B = 80% H ₂ O; 10% dipropylene glycol; 10% ethanol						
C = 80% ethanol; 17.5% H ₂ O; 2% propylene glycol dipelargonate; 0.5% propylene glycol						
D = 70% ethanol; 30% dimethylsulfoxamine						

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It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention can be performed within a wide range of equivalent parameters of composition and conditions without departing from the spirit or scope
5 of the invention or of any embodiment thereof.

C L A I M S

1. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises
selecting an area of skin from which reduced
5 hair growth is desired; and
applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising a non-steroidal suppressor of angiogenesis in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein said suppressor is a compound that interferes with the action of heparin sulfate proteoglycans.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein said compound is an inhibitor of sulfotransferase.
- 15 4. The method of claim 2, wherein said compound is a heparin binding antagonist.
5. The method of claim 2, wherein said compound is a copper chelator.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein said
20 suppressor is a compound that interferes with the action of histamine.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein said compound is an inhibitor of histidine decarboxylase.
8. The method of claim 6, wherein said compound
25 is an inhibitor of mast cell degranulation.
9. The method of claim 6, wherein said compound is a histamine receptor antagonist.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein said suppressor is a compound that interferes with the
30 action of angiotensin II.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein said compound is an inhibitor of angiotensin converting enzyme.
12. The method of claim 10, wherein said compound is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.
- 35 13. The method of claim 1, wherein said suppressor is a compound that interferes with the action of prostaglandin E1.

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14. The method of claim 1, wherein said compound is an inhibitor of prostaglandin synthetase.
15. The method of claim 1, wherein said suppressor interferes with the action of Substance P.
- 5 16. The method of claim 15, wherein said compound is an NK1 receptor antagonist.
17. The method of claim 1, wherein said suppressor interferes with the action of platelet activating factor.
- 10 18. The method of claim 17, wherein said compound is a platelet activating factor receptor antagonist.
19. The method of claim 1, wherein said suppressor interferes with the action of 12-HETrE.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said compound is an inhibitor of cytochrome P450 reductase.
- 15 21. The method of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises vehicle.
22. The method of claim 1, wherein the concentration of said suppressor in said composition is between 1% and 30% by weight.
- 20 23. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition provides a reduction in hair growth of at least 20% when tested in the Golden Syrian hamster assay.
- 25 24. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition provides a reduction in hair growth of at least 50% when tested in the Golden Syrian hamster assay.
25. The method of claim 1, wherein the composition provides a reduction in hair growth of at least 70% when tested in the Golden Syrian hamster assay.
- 30 26. The method of claim 1, wherein the suppressor is applied to the skin in an amount of from 100 to 3000 micrograms of said inhibitor per square centimeter of skin.
- 35 27. The method of claim 1, wherein said mammal is

a human.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said area of skin is on the face of the human.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein said human is
5 a woman suffering from hirsutism.

30. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

10 applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an inhibitor of sulfotransferase in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein said
15 inhibitor is p-nitrocatechol.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein said inhibitor is catechin.

33. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises

20 selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising a heparin binding antagonist in an amount effective to
25 inhibit hair growth.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein said antagonist is pentosan polysulfate.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein said antagonist is quinacrine.

30 36. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

35 applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising a copper chelator in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein said copper chelator is bathocuproine disulfonate.
38. The method of claim 36, wherein said copper chelator is diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid.
- 5 39. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises
selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and
applying to said area of skin a
10 dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an inhibitor of histidine decarboxylase in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.
40. The method of claim 39, wherein said inhibitor is O-p-nitrohydroxylamine.
- 15 41. The method of claim 39, wherein said inhibitor is α -fluoromethylhistidine.
42. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises
selecting an area of skin from which reduced
20 hair growth is desired; and
applying to said area of skin a
dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an inhibitor of mast cell degranulation in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.
- 25 43. The method of claim 42, wherein said inhibitor is mycophenolic acid.
44. The method of claim 42, wherein said inhibitor is bromocryptine.
45. The method of claim 42, wherein said
30 inhibitor is cromoglycate.
46. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises
selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and
35 applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising a histamine receptor antagonist in an amount effective to

inhibit hair growth.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein said antagonist is terfenadine.

48. The method of claim 46, wherein said
5 antagonist is tripeleennamine.

49. The method of claim 46, wherein said antagonist is chlorpheniramine.

50. The method of claim 46, wherein said antagonist is cimetidine.

10 51. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

applying to said area of skin a
15 dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an inhibitor of angiotensin converting enzyme in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein said inhibitor is enalapril.

20 53. The method of claim 51, wherein said inhibitor is lisinopril.

54. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced
25 hair growth is desired; and

applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an angiotensin II receptor antagonist in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.

30 55. The method of claim 54, wherein said antagonist is a 1,4- substituted indole.

56. The method of claim 54, wherein said antagonist is a dihydropyridine derivative.

35 57. The method of claim 56, wherein said antagonist is nifedipine.

58. The method of claim 54, wherein said antagonist is a triazolinone derivative.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein said triazolinone derivative has a side chain at the N⁴ position.
60. The method of claim 54, wherein said antagonist is a tetrahydroisoquinoline carboxylic acid.
61. The method of claim 54, wherein said antagonist is an imidazopyridine derivative.
62. The method of claim 61, wherein said imidazopyridine derivative is a tetrahydroimidazopyridine carboxylic acid analog.
63. The method of claim 54, wherein said antagonist is Losantan.
64. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises
- 15 selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and
- applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an inhibitor of prostaglandin synthetase in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.
65. The method of claim 64, wherein said inhibitor is piracetam.
66. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth which comprises
- 25 selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and
- applying to said area of skin a dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an NK1 receptor antagonist in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.
67. The method of claim 66, wherein said antagonist is (3aR,7aR)-7,7,-diphenyl-2-[1-imino-2-(2-methoxyphenyl) ethyl]perhydroisoindol-4-one.
68. The method of claim 66, wherein said antagonist is cis-2-(diphenylmethyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-1-azabicyclo[2,2,2]octan-3-amine.
69. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth

which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

applying to said area of skin a
5 dermatologically acceptable composition comprising a platelet activating factor receptor antagonist in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.

70. The method of claim 69, wherein said antagonist is tioconazole.

10 71. The method of claim 69, wherein said antagonist is (3-[4-(2-chlorophenyl)-9-methyl-6H-thieno[2-f]-[1,2,4]triazolo-[4,3-a][1,4]-diazepin-2-yl-1-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone.

72. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth
15 which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

applying to said area of skin a
dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an
20 inhibitor of cytochrome P450 reductase in an amount effective to inhibit hair growth.

73. The method of claim 72, wherein said inhibitor is clotrimazole.

74. A method of inhibiting mammalian hair growth
25 which comprises

selecting an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired; and

applying to said area of skin a
dermatologically acceptable composition comprising, in
30 an amount effective to reduce hair growth, a compound selected from the group consisting of phenyl-ethylene derivatives such as tamoxifen and nafoxidine; irsogladine; the synthetic laminin peptide, CDPGYIGSR-NH₂; radicicol; eponemycin; fumagillin (O-
35 (chloroacetyl-carbamoyl)fumagillol) and synthetic analogues thereof; recombinant human platelet factor-4 and related peptides; protamine; sulfated chitin

derivatives; diaminoanthraquinone derivatives; thrombospondin; quinoline-3-carboxamide (linomide); analogues of diatamycin A; and aurintricarboxylic acid.

75. The use a non-steroidal inhibitor of angiogenesis for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting mammalian hair growth.

76. The use according to claim 75, wherein said inhibitor is as defined in any one of claims 2 to 74.

77. A method of producing a composition for inhibiting mammalian hair growth, which comprises selecting an inhibitor of angiogenesis, and combining said inhibitor, in an amount effective to reduce hair growth, with a non-toxic, dermatologically acceptable vehicle or carrier.

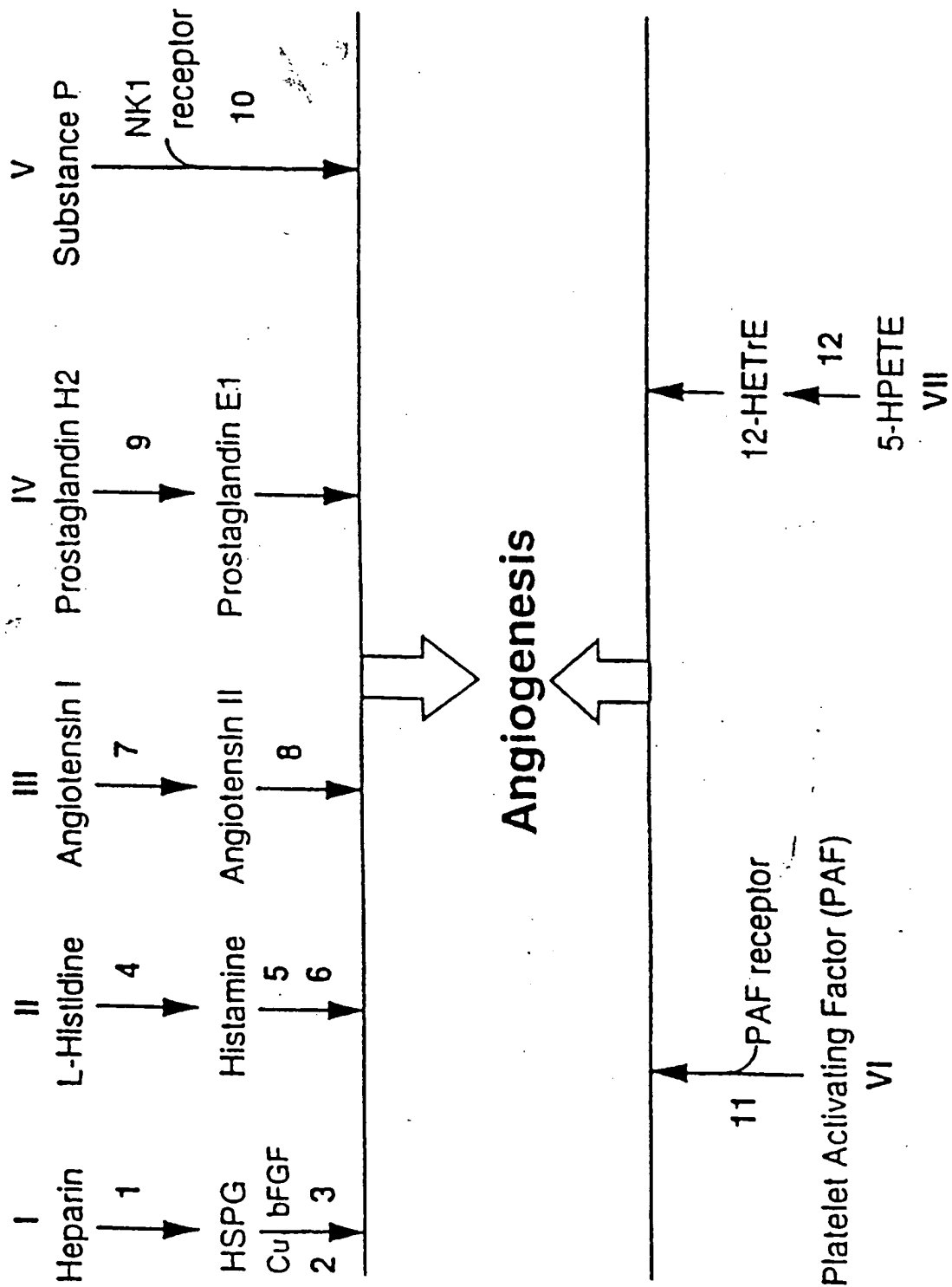
78. A method according to claim 77, wherein said vehicle or carrier is adapted to be spread upon the skin of a mammal.

79. A method according to claim 77, wherein said inhibitor is as defined in any one of claims 2 to 74.

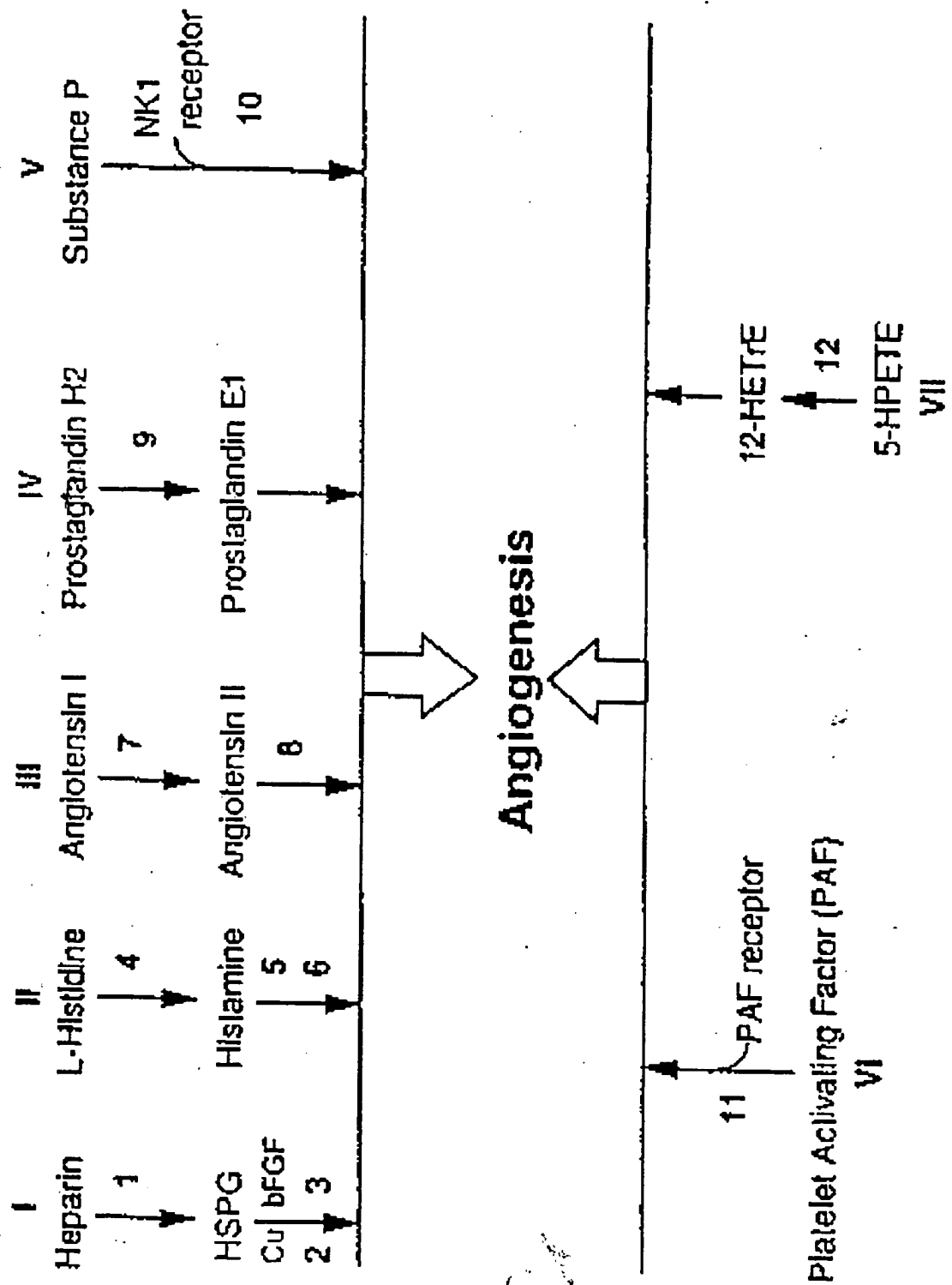
80. The new use of an inhibitor of angiogenesis for reducing hair growth.

81. A composition when used for inhibiting mammalian hair growth, which includes an inhibitor of angiogenesis in an amount effective to reduce hair growth and a non-toxic, dermatologically acceptable vehicle or carrier.

82. A composition according to claim 81, wherein said inhibitor is as defined in any one of claims 2 to 74.



1/1

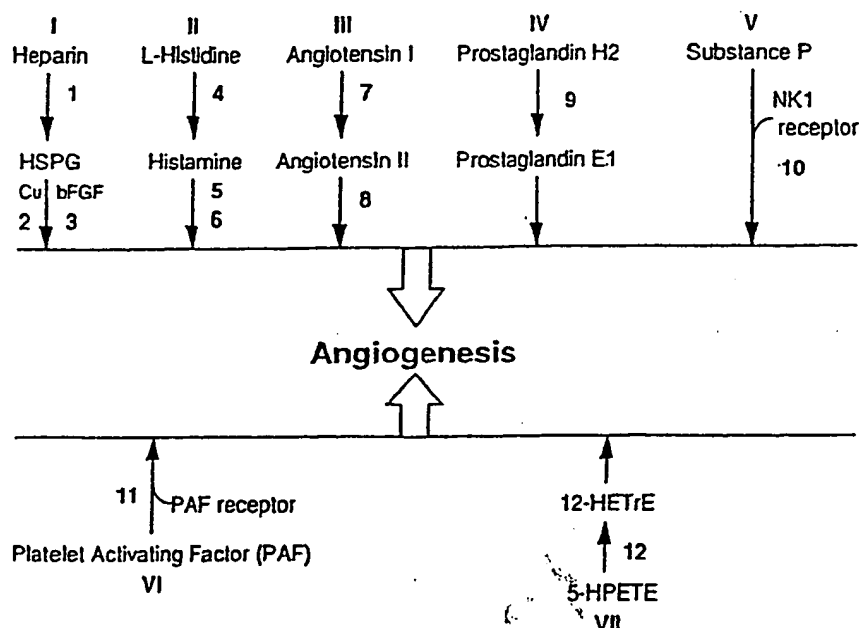




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(60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 08/396,446 (CON) Filed on 28 February 1995 (28.02.95)			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): HANDELMAN, Joseph, H. [US/US]; 26 West 61st Street, New York, NY 10023 (US).		Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
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(54) Title: USE OF ANGIOGENESIS SUPPRESSORS FOR INHIBITING HAIR GROWTH



(57) Abstract

A method of inhibiting hair growth in a mammal includes applying, to an area of skin from which reduced hair growth is desired, a dermatologically acceptable composition containing a non-steroidal member of the class of

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. onal Application No

PCT/US 96/02790

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/06 A61K7/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CARCINOGENESIS, vol. 15, no. 12, 1994, pages 2739-2745, XP000577801 A. G. USHMOROV ET AL : "Effects of complete and incomplete tumor promoters on hair growth, angiogenesis, and tenascin expression in the skin of NMRI mice" see page 2743, left-hand column, line 28 - line 39 ---	1,75,77, 80,81
X	WO,A,94 04143 (ALCON LABORATORIES) 3 March 1994 see page 10, line 12 - page 11, line 11 ---	1,75,77, 80,81
Y	WO,A,90 12577 (UPJOHN COMPANY) 1 November 1990 see claims 1,10 ---	1,2,33, 34,75, 77,80,81
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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A document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 October 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

17. 10. 96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 120, no. 25, 20 June 1994 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 315349w, N. M. NGUYEN ET AL: "Pentosan inhibits angiogenesis in vitro and suppresses prostate tumor growth in vivo" page 39; XP002015644 see abstract & ANTICANCER RESEARCH, vol. 13, no. 6a, 1993, pages 2143-2147,	1,2,33, 34,75, 77,80,81
X	--- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 99, no. 11, 12 September 1983 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 82778r, N. ARIAS ET AL: "Effects of cyproterone and tamoxifen upon the hair waves in mice" page 101; XP002015645 see abstract & ACTA PHYSIOL. LATINOAM., vol. 32, no. 4, 1982, pages 261-266,	1,74,75, 77,80,81
X	--- WO,A,94 27563 (HANDELMAN) 8 December 1994 see claims 1,2,15	1,2,30, 32,75, 77,80,81
A	--- ARCHIVES OF DERMATOLOGICAL RESEARCH, vol. 277, no. 1, 1985, pages 77-78, XP000577723 S. MAJEWSKI ET AL: "Relationship between the hair growth cycle and the intensity of lymphocyte-induced angiogenesis in mouse skin" see page 78, right-hand column	1,75,77, 80,81
A	--- BRITISH JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, vol. 124, no. 5, 1991, pages 415-422, XP000600557 R. PAUS: "Hair growth inhibition by heparin in mice: a model system for studying the modulation of epithelial cell growth by glucosaminoglycans?" see page 415	1,2,33, 75,77, 80,81
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 96/02790

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	THE JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, vol. 96, no. 2, February 1991, pages 191-195, XP000600560 G. E. WESTGATE ET AL : "Distribution of proteoglycans during the hair growth cycle in human skin" see page 191	1,2,33, 75,77, 80,81
A	WO,A,94 27586 (HANDELMAN) 8 December 1994 see claims 1,81	1,75,77, 80,81

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

Please see annex

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/210

As the drafting of the claims is not clear and concise (Art.6, PCT) and encompasses such an enormous amount of products, a complete search is not possible on economic grounds (See Art. 17(2) (a) (ii), PCT). Guided by the spirit of the application and the inventive concept as disclosed in the descriptive part of the present application the search has been based on the examples.

Claims searched completely: 31,32,34,35,37,38,40,43,47-50,52,53,65

Claims searched incompletely: 1-30,33,36,39,42,46,51,54,64,66,72,74-82

Claims not searched: 41,44-45,55-63,67-71,73

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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WO-A-9427586	08-12-94	AU-A- 7018194 CA-A- 2163535 EP-A- 0700288 ZA-A- 9403611	20-12-94 08-12-94 13-03-96 25-01-95